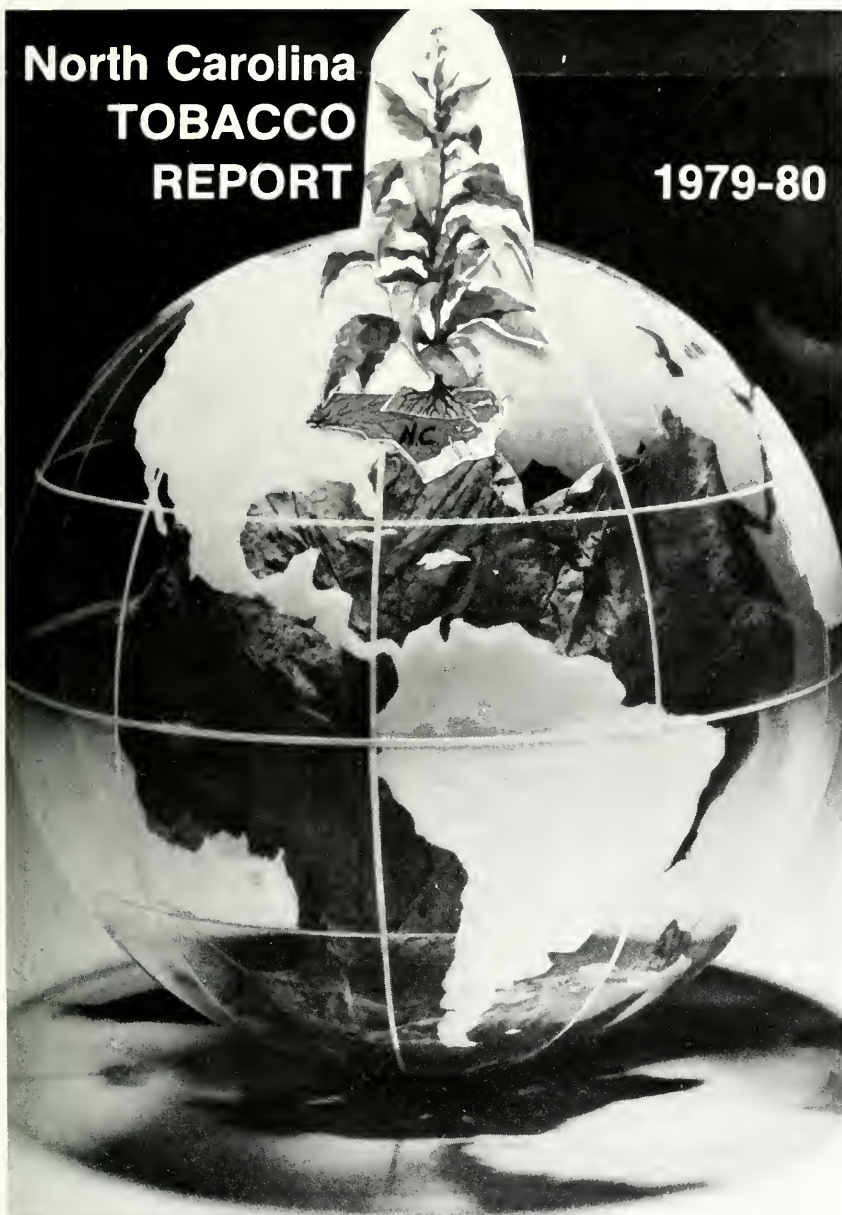


North Carolina TOBACCO REPORT

1979-80



The Bulletin of the

North Carolina Department of Agriculture

James A. Graham, Commissioner
Number 235, May 1979

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	3
The Bottom Four Leaves Crisis	4
Tobacco Outlook 1979	5
Cigarettes Bear Highest Tax	6
Quality—Key to Flue-Cured Tobacco Future	8
State Market Summary 1978-79	10
Selling Flue-Cured Tobacco In 1000 Pound Bales	12
Summary of N. C. Dealers and Warehouse Resales	13
Producer and Gross Sales of Flue-Cured Tobacco by States 1978	13
Flue-Cured Movement In and Out of N. C.	14
Burley Movement In and Out of N. C.	14
Flue-Cured Stabilization Receipts By Types and Markets—1978	15
Burley Stabilization Receipts For N. C. and Total U. S. 1978-79	15
N. C. Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report For Season 1978-79	16
N. C. Burley Crops 1930-1978	18
N. C. Flue-Cured Crops 1930-1978	19
N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments—1979	20
N. C. Burley Tobacco Allotments—1979	22
N. C. Tobacco Warehouses and Operators By Types and Markets—1978	23
Tobacco Organizations and Agencies	30
N. C. Board of Agriculture	31
Domestic Tax Paid Cigarette Consumption By Kinds 1978	32

For free distribution by the Tobacco Affairs Section,
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John H. Cyrus, Chief, Tobacco Affairs Section
Bobby R. Gentry, Tobacco Marketing Specialist

Foreword



The Thirtieth Annual issue of the North Carolina Tobacco Report has been edited by J. H. Cyrus, Chief of Tobacco Affairs Section, and Bobby R. Gentry, Tobacco Marketing Specialist, Division of Marketing, North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Cyrus, who was the second Tobacco Marketing Specialist to be hired by the Department, organized and started publishing the Tobacco Report in 1949 during his first year with the State Department of Agriculture.

Down through the past 30 years the contents of this publication has been expanded to include information and data of current interest and value to all segments of the entire tobacco industry.

Every year it seems that tobacco is faced with a crisis situation. This year's tobacco problem is one that should cause a major concern to every flue-cured tobacco grower, because it is a threat to his price support program. The current problem stems from a surplus of around 200 million pounds of priming (P) and nondescript (N) tobacco from the bottom of the stalk now held by Stabilization. At the present time there seems to be little or no demand for these P and N grades in Stabilization stocks because it is a domestic type tobacco, and most domestic companies have bought their needs from the warehouse floor.

Thus, it appears that it is up to each tobacco grower to eliminate these low P and N grades from the auction sale in order to create a domestic demand for the surplus P and N grades now held by the grower owned Stabilization. It is imperative that Stabilization sell this bottom stalk tobacco within the next year or two or the farmer owned Stabilization will surely suffer severe losses on this tobacco, which could mean sure death to the farmer's price support program.

Therefore, I urge all flue-cured tobacco growers to leave their bottom 4 leaves in the field in 1979, whether you have signed up in the 4-leaf program or not. We have reached the point where all growers may have to make a sacrifice in order to save his price support program.

As in the past we recognize the following agencies and organizations for their contribution of some of the data in this publication: The Cooperative Crop Reporting Service; Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA; Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization; and the Tobacco Tax Council.

James A. Graham
Commissioner of Agriculture

The Bottom Four Leaves Crisis

Commissioner of Agriculture, Jim Graham, urgently warns flue-cured tobacco growers that the time is at hand when they may have to sacrifice any short term gains from harvesting the bottom 4 leaves, in order to maintain the life supporting long range benefits from their tobacco price support program, which has stabilized prices and kept them in business for more than 45 years.

The 200 million pounds of bottom stalk priming and nondescript grades held by Stabilization presents the most serious threat to the tobacco price support program since the change to acreage poundage in 1965, which was necessary in order to control the build up of a record surplus and improve quality. It should be emphasized that unless this surplus of P and N tobacco can be sold within the next year or two, it will almost surely have to be sold at a great loss to Stabilization, because of the high interest rates.

The problem stems from the fact that these bottom stalk P and N grades are strictly domestic tobacco with no apparent export demand, and growers have marketed considerably more of this tobacco than the domestic trade could absorb. Thus, in order to create a market demand for this two and one-half years surplus of P and N tobacco held by Stabilization, growers must withhold this bottom stalk tobacco from the market by leaving the bottom 4 leaves in the field.

It cannot be over emphasized that this problem of surplus bottom stalk tobacco has developed into a crisis situation that could destroy the price support program. All flue-cured tobacco growers must be brought to the realization that once their farmer owned Stabilization starts loosing money and fails to repay the Commodity Credit Corporation loans, the price support to growers will then become a subsidy paid for with tax money. If this happens, with all of the anti-tobacco moves in the nation today, it will be very difficult for the tobacco state delegations in the U. S. Congress to get enough backing from their colleagues from non-tobacco states to continue funds for the tobacco price support program.

Mr. Tobacco Farmer, 1979 has brought your price support program to another cross roads. Before you start your 1979 flue-cured harvest, STOP! and THINK! Which road will you take, the road to future stability paved with the bottom 4 leaves left in the field to strengthen your price support program, or the dead end road made more bumpy by the harvesting and marketing of bottom stalk tobacco, which will add to the surplus and could lead to the tragic wreck of the price support program? So, whether you have signed up to leave the bottom 4 leaves or not, you are urged to participate in leaving the bottom stalk leaves in the field in 1979 for your own future economic welfare.

Tobacco Outlook — 1979

The 1979 crops of flue-cured and burley tobacco will be smaller than in 1978. Based on growers intention of planting, the 1979 flue-cured crop will be about 10 percent smaller and the burley crop about 3 percent less than last years.

The effective U. S. flue-cured quota for 1979 is 1,070 million pounds compared to 1,182 million in 1978. The effective burley quota is 652 million pounds down slightly from the 668 million of the previous year. The beginning carryover stocks of flue-cured will be up about 2 percent at the start of the 1979 marketing season, because of the large 1978 crop. However, the total supply of flue-cured for the 1979 market year will be down more than 100 million pounds due to a smaller 1979 crop. There will be practically no change in the burley carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1979 market year, nor the total supply based on the burley quota and expected production for 1979.

In North Carolina, the 1979 effective quota of flue-cured is 706 million pounds, down from 797 million last year. North Carolina growers sold 102 percent of their effective quota in 1978, which amounted to 810 million pounds. Thus, North Carolina will likely sell around 100 million pounds less tobacco in 1979 even if they produce 100 percent of their quota.

Even with a much shorter flue-cured crop, N. C. growers have the potential for another good year in 1979. However, the outlook hinges on another favorable growing season that will produce a good quality crop to meet the export and domestic demand for quality tobacco. With an 8 cents per pound increase in the average price support which pushed it up to \$129.30 per hundred, and the prospects for a strong market demand that is expected to set a new record market average price, North Carolina flue-cured growers will probably produce another billion dollar crop in 1979, but it will likely fall short of last year's record \$1,080 million.

The 1979 N. C. effective burley quota will remain at last year's level of about 27 million pounds. However, around 7 million pounds of this quota has not been produced during recent years. The survey on intentions of planting by burley growers indicate they will plant 200 acres less in 1979 than in 1978. Nevertheless, with an increase in the burley price support to \$133.30 per hundred, N. C. burley growers will likely set a new record market average price and a record gross income of around \$27 million from their 1979 burley crop.

Cigarettes Bear The Highest Tax

By J. H. Cyrus

Almost without exception, cigarettes bear the highest tax of any item the United States consumer buys, according to data compiled by the Tobacco Tax Council. Nearly one-half of the average per pack cost of cigarettes sold throughout the nation goes for federal, state and local cigarette taxes. Also, in many jurisdictions, a sales tax is placed on top of all the other taxes.

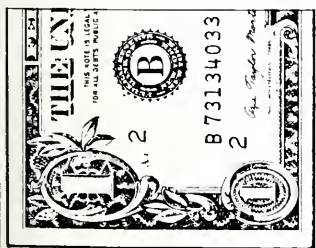
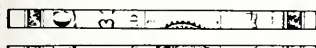
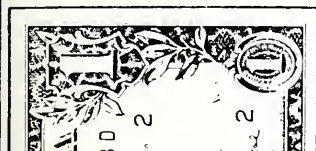
If it were not for these burdensome taxes, consumers throughout the United States would pay only 28 cents a pack or \$2.80 per carton for their cigarettes. This price would cover all of the cost of production and provide a reasonable profit for everyone involved in bringing cigarettes to the marketplace, including the farmer, the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer. With the high taxes, a carton of cigarettes ranges generally from about \$3.70 to \$6.60 depending on the state in which they were purchased. This means that the individual who smokes a pack a day can pay anywhere from \$40.00 to \$116.00 more a year in taxes than his nonsmoking neighbor. Yet, the smoker gets no more returns from the additional taxes than the nonsmoker.

Information compiled by the Tobacco Tax Council shows that if all goods and services were taxed at the same rate as cigarettes, their cost would be increased on an average by 79 percent. For example, at those rates a \$6000 automobile would cost \$10,740, and a \$600 television set would sell for \$1,074, a \$50 watch would be priced at \$89.50, and a 20 cent bar of candy would cost 36 cents. If all things were taxed at this rate, Americans would be able to buy only the bare necessities of life.

The adjoining chart shows the distribution of the consumer dollar for cigarettes. It is quite noticeable that tobacco growers only receive 8.4 cents of the consumer dollar, while taxes take up 38.8 cents of the dollar. When all cigarette taxes at all levels were collected for fiscal year 1978, the grand total was over six billion dollars.

Since North Carolina grows more tobacco and manufactures more cigarettes than any other state, it is considered the anchor state in the fight to curb the rise in cigarette taxes nationwide. It is noticeable that since North Carolina has held the line on cigarette tax in recent years, there have been fewer increases in cigarette taxes throughout the 50 states and local jurisdiction.

Thus, it behooves North Carolina to take the lead in holding the line on cigarette tax, because an increase in this state would likely set off another round of cigarette tax increases throughout the nation, which would price cigarettes out of reach of many more customers. Of course, any decline in consumption would reduce the demand for the farmer's tobacco, which would result in a loss in his income.



Manufacturer, in processing
cigarettes, adds to leaf
value, includes manufacturer's
costs and profit: 32¢

Grower's receipt: 8.4¢

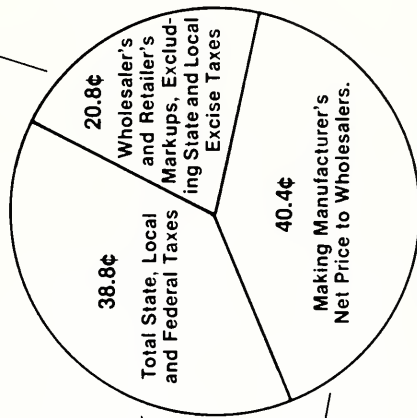
State
excise: 22¢

Local
excise: 0.7¢

General
sales tax: 2.5¢

Federal
excise: 13.6¢

Wholesaler's and
retailer's markup,
excluding state and
local excises: 20.8¢



Distribution of Consumer Dollar For Cigarettes

Compiled by Tobacco Tax Council

Quality — Key to Flue-Cured Tobacco Future

When Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. and his task force visited Europe in the spring of 1978, they visited several tobacco companies to put in a plug for North Carolina tobacco. They were expecting to hear complaints that the price of our tobacco was too high. However, their complaints were not about prices at all. They were more concerned about the deteriorating quality of U. S. flue-cured tobacco. The Governor was so impressed and concerned about the quality problem that he arranged for a group of tobacco farm leaders to visit Europe in the fall of 1978 so they could see and hear about the problem first hand.

Prior to these visits to Europe, the N. C. Department of Agriculture had recognized the need for improving the uniformity and grade quality of flue-cured tobacco for both the export and domestic markets. In order to cope with the problem, a project was initiated early in 1978, and a full time position was established under a Federal-State matching fund program to work with the problems.

To get the project going a 1978 graduate from N. C. State University, Bobby Gentry, who has a double major in Agricultural Engineering technology and Vocational Agricultural Education, with experience in tobacco, was hired to develop a quality improvement program.

It appears that many of the quality complaints by both the export and domestic trade are related to the way tobacco is handled through the rapidly increasing use of mechanical harvesters and bulk curers. Based on a 1978 survey, approximately 39 percent of the North Carolina flue-cured crop was harvested mechanically, and about 58 percent was cured in bulk curers.

While mechanically harvested and bulk cured tobacco generally is comparable in quality to hand harvested tobacco, it does have a tendency to be less uniform, and quite often contains more foreign matter, immature and inferior leaves. In many cases this reduces the grade quality and also the market value to growers.

The initial ground work for a quality improvement project was laid during the 1978 marketing season by enlisting the cooperation of several large mechanized tobacco farmers, who had improvised cleaning equipment to remove sand and picking line conveyors to provide economical means, for picking suckers, immature and inferior leaves, and other foreign matter from the cured tobacco. Several pieces of equipment that was in use in 1978 was observed and studied for possible improvements, and the operation of each was documented on color audio-video movie films and slides, in order to develop information on optional equipment already in use to improve the preparation of tobacco for market.

The objective of this project is to assist growers, especially those with large mechanized operations, in selecting and establishing a system best suited to their individual operations for cleaning and picking cured tobacco. Also, smaller growers who still use conven-

tional stick curing are being encouraged to pick and clean up tobacco as it is removed from the sticks and put into burlap sheets for market. The effect of this project over the next several years should result in an improvement in uniformity and grade quality of all tobacco properly handled for market.

It is fully recognized that the success of this project depends a great deal on the response of buying companies in distinguishing between tobacco well prepared in clean, uniform lots and that poorly prepared by compensating growers for their efforts. Otherwise, there will be no incentive for growers to put forth this extra effort.

In preliminary test marketing in 1978, there was evidence that buyers will compensate for clean, uniform grades of tobacco. For example, in one test two sheets of tobacco straight from the curing barn with no preparation to improve it was sold in a regular auction sale. The sheets weighed 145 pounds and 99 pounds respectively. Each of the two sheets sold for \$1.05 per pound. The sales were rejected and the individual sheets of tobacco were carried through a cleaning and picking process. After being cleaned and picked, the heavier sheet weighed 130 pounds and the other one 89 pounds. The tobacco was then resold through the auction for \$1.45 and \$1.41 per pound respectively. The picking and cleaning process took 3 man-hours or approximately \$9.00 worth of labor. Thus, the net profit on the two sheets of tobacco amounted to \$48.79.

Of course, the net gains from picking and cleaning will vary with each individual barn of tobacco depending upon the condition of the tobacco coming from the barn. However, initial work in this project indicates that many barns of tobacco can be greatly improved in grade quality, which will improve the image of U. S. flue-cured tobacco and add extra income to growers efforts.

One version of cleaning and picking line conveyor adopted to mechanical harvesting and big box bulk curing to get tobacco more uniform and improve grade quality



State Market Summary 1978-79

Tobacco farmers in North Carolina experienced a gratifying tobacco season in 1978. Following two years of adverse weather conditions, this season's quality crop set a record dollar value and average price.

Many tobacco farmers had a late start in their tobacco season because of a shortage of plants and a cool and wet land preparation and transplanting period. The remainder of the season was favorable for the tobacco to produce a record breaking crop. The tobacco offered for sale showed a dramatic improvement in quality, which reflected in a 30 to 60 percent increase in offerings of fair quality or better, and also a decrease of 14 to 20 percent in nondescript grades.

Flue-cured markets in N. C. averaged a record high of \$133.45 per hundred pounds, an increase of \$16.38 per hundred pounds from the previous year. Tobacco farmers sold 801,066,042 pounds in N. C. markets for a record return to growers of \$1,069,038,967. In 1977, producers sales were 712,341,786 pounds which sold for \$833,953,533, averaging \$117.07 per hundred.

TYPE 13—Markets in area B began auctions on July 26 and operated for 54 sales days, the same as the previous year. Markets began closing on October 2nd with final sales being held on October 31st.

Quality was considerably better due mainly to a 14 percent decrease in nondescript grades which reflects the wide participation in the bottom 4-leaf program in that area. Fifty four percent of the grades were in mature or ripe grades.

Grade Price Averages were higher in over half the cases, with gains from \$4-\$23 per hundred pounds. However, leaf grades showed the smallest gains because of the sharp increase in volume of good quality up-stalk leaf tobacco in the 1978 crop. The season average price for Type 13 markets was \$136.16 per hundred pounds, up \$11.32 from the previous years average price.

Producers sales were 112,734,757 pounds and returned to the growers \$153,504,232. In 1977, producers sold 96,965,953 pounds for \$121,056,481.

Stabilization received 4,936,080 pounds or 4.38 percent of producers sales. In 1977, stabilization received 9,195,168 pounds or 9.48 percent of producers sales.

TYPE 12—These markets in Area C began auctions on August 1 and operated for 59 sales days, the same as the previous year. Markets began closing on November 6, with final sales on November 14.

Quality improved tremendously with 67 percent of grades being fair quality and better, and a 22 percent drop in nondescript grades, from the 1977 season.

Because of the abundance of supply, grade price averages for better quality leaf tobacco were down generally \$1-\$5 per hundred pounds compared to 1977 when there was very little good leaf available. Type 12 markets averaged \$134.20 per hundred pounds for the season, up \$15.68 per hundred pounds from the 1977 average price.

Producers sales were 437,339,128 pounds which returned to the growers \$586,891,858. In 1977, 370,468,041 pounds sold for \$439,097,186.

Stabilization received 24,742,013 pounds for 5.66 percent of producers sales. In 1977, Stabilization received 54,602,218 pounds or 14.73 percent of producer sales.

TYPE 11—These markets opened in stages according to marketing area groupings. Type 11 markets included in marketing Area C, opened August 1, Area D, August 8, and Area E, August 15. Markets began closing on October 18, with final sales being held on November 21, for a season span of 63 sales days, 6 less than the previous year.

Quality of the 1978 crop improved sharply from the preceding year, with 63 percent of the crop being fair quality or better and a 16 percent drop in nondescript grades. Type 11 markets averaged \$130.94 per hundred pounds, up \$19.14 per hundred pounds from the previous year.

Producers sales were 250,992,157 pounds and returned to the growers \$328,642,877. In 1977, producers sold 244,907,792 pounds for a return of \$273,799,866.

Stabilization received 16,700,509 pounds or 6.65 percent of producers sales last season. In 1977, Stabilization received 70,790,749 pounds or 28.90 percent of producers sales.

TYPE 31—Burley markets held opening sales on November 21 and operated for 22 sales days, with final sales on January 11.

Quality showed some improvement on North Carolina markets over last year even with a drouth during mid-season.

Grade Price Averages were up on all grades, with increases ranging from \$5-\$10 per hundred pounds. North Carolina Type 31 markets sold 17,349,406 pounds for producers, averaging \$127.31 per hundred pounds for a return of \$22,231,295.

The burley stabilization pool received 12.55 percent of producer sales under loan this season compared to 11.78 percent the previous year.

Selling Flue-Cured Tobacco In 1000 Pound Bales

During the 1978 Marketing Season, Albert H. Graves, Industrial Engineer, U. S. Department of Agriculture, did research on selling 1000 pound bales of farmer tobacco at the Carolina Warehouse in Fuquay-Varina. The 66 participating growers were scheduled to bring in generally 4 to 6 sheets of tobacco that would total around 1000 pounds.

As the tobacco arrived at the warehouse, it was unloaded by chain hoist and lined up on a gravity conveyor. At the end of the gravity conveyor, the sheets of tobacco were flipped onto a power conveyor belt, and spread out so that it could be inspected and graded by an official Government Grader. A sample of tobacco was taken from each sheet making up the 1000 pound bale, and placed in a plastic bag that stayed with each bale to be used as a representative sample of the bale during the auction sale.

The tobacco was then pressed into a 43" x 43" cube held by crossed steel bands with a burlap sheet placed on the bottom and top and tied together on the sides by the 4 corners. The bales were then weighed and placed on the sale floor. (See adjoining picture of Bales on sales floor)

Ten bales were auctioned at each sale. Approximately 185,000 pounds of baled tobacco was sold during the season for an average of \$1.33 per pound. The season average for the warehouse was \$1.30 and the Fuquay market averaged \$1.32 per pound.



SUMMARY OF N. C. DEALERS AND

WAREHOUSE RESALES — 1978

Type	Pounds	Dollars	Percentage Resale
TYPE 13			
Dealer	711,293	\$ 835,440	0.58
Warehouse	8,462,574	11,644,012	6.94
TYPE 12			
Dealer	4,954,166	\$ 6,230,249	1.06
Warehouse	23,313,053	31,428,720	5.00
TYPE 11			
Dealer	1,403,763	\$ 1,599,149	0.52
Warehouse	16,591,032	22,410,391	6.17
Total Flue-Cured Resales	55,435,881	\$78,405,640	6.47
TYPE 31			
Dealer	251,470	\$ 311,781	1.29
Warehouse	1,836,571	2,353,422	9.45
Total Burley Resales	2,088,041	\$ 2,665,203	10.74

PRODUCER AND GROSS SALES OF FLUE—CURED

TOBACCO BY STATES 1978

	Producer Sales		Gross Sales	
	Pounds	Average/cwt	Pounds	Average/cwt
North Carolina	801,066,042	\$133.45	856,501,923	\$133.47
Virginia	117,006,840	133.67	122,116,342	133.72
South Carolina	138,465,566	137.61	150,336,234	137.74
Georgia	126,362,280	142.35	139,112,143	142.02
Florida	18,925,961	145.28	200,997,877	144.60
Total	1,201,826,689	\$135.07	1,289,064,591	135.10

FLUE-CURED MOVEMENT IN AND OUT
OF NORTH CAROLINA

N.C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)	Out of State Tobacco Sold In N.C. (Pounds)	
	1978	1977
Virginia	22,890,000	19,874,000
South Carolina	5,584,000	4,869,000
Total	28,474,000	24,743,000

BURLEY TOBACCO MOVEMENT IN AND OUT
OF NORTH CAROLINA

N.C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)	Out of State Tobacco Sold In N.C. (Pounds)	
	1978	1977
Tennessee	4,461,270	5,301,893
Virginia	20,181	55,995
W. Virginia	—	—
Georgia	—	—
South Carolina	—	—
Total	4,481,451	5,357,888

FLUE-CURED STABILIZATION RECEIPTS

BY TYPES AND STATES — 1978

	Type	Producer Sales (lbs)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs)	Percentage Stab. Received
Va. Total	11	117,006,840	9,021,520	7.71
N.C.	11	250,992,157	16,700,509	6.65
N.C.	12	437,339,128	24,742,013	5.66
N.C.	13	112,734,757	4,936,080	4.38
N.C. Total	11-13	801,066,042	55,400,122	6.92
S.C. Total	13	136,465,566	4,218,744	3.09
Ga. Total	14	126,362,280	3,845,970	3.04
Fla. Total	14	18,925,961	126,457	0.67
Total All Types	11-14	1,201,826,689	63,591,293	5.29

BURLEY STABILIZATION RECEIPTS

FOR N.C. AND TOTAL U.S. — 1978-79

State	Type	Producer Sales (lbs)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs)	Percentage Stab. Received
N.C.	31	18,456,006	2,177,942	11.8
U.S. Total	31	591,981,584	67,589,541	11.4

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO WAREHOUSE SALES REPORT FOR SEASON 1978-79

MARKETS	1978-79 Season				1977-78 Season			
	Producers'		Dealers		Gross		Gross	
	Sales	Average	Resales	Warehouse	Sales	Average	Sales	Average
	Pounds	Price		Resales	Pounds	Price	Pounds	Price
FLUE-CURED TYPE 13								
Chadbourne	12,820,899	\$136.88	14,262	1,169,063	14,004,224	\$136.80	10,772,992	\$111.84
Clarkton	5,322,903	131.95	99,740	519,810	5,942,453	130.88	5,891,269	126.62
Fair Bluff	7,271,747	138.42	217,142	479,079	7,967,968	137.81	7,012,274	125.95
Fairmont	31,152,385	137.24	118,040	2,688,228	33,958,653	137.42	24,116,862	124.02
Fayetteville	1,474,037	127.86	—0—	60,541	1,534,578	127.69	3,519,487	114.99
Lumberton	23,434,987	132.84	4,087	1,493,018	24,932,092	133.08	20,495,274	118.88
Tabor City	12,335,617	138.51	1,164	1,085,291	13,422,072	138.41	12,393,857	127.95
Whiteville	18,922,182	137.45	256,858	967,544	20,146,584	137.42	19,003,412	128.21
TOTAL	112,734,757	\$136.16	711,293	8,462,574	121,908,624	\$136.15	103,205,427	\$124.96
FLUE-CURED TYPE 12								
Ahoskie	8,478,431	\$129.49	164,326	313,867	8,956,624	\$129.58	8,193,422	\$127.17
Clinton	19,186,230	131.69	—0—	934,391	20,120,621	131.89	16,656,613	119.47
Dunn	16,746,920	127.81	263,138	978,428	17,988,486	127.61	16,375,990	113.77
Farmville	33,532,429	137.65	156,392	1,588,469	35,277,290	137.55	26,278,382	116.03
Goldsboro	32,167,565	137.03	333,974	2,456,945	34,958,484	137.04	26,838,678	117.68
Greenville	52,617,482	132.37	280,393	3,238,488	56,136,363	132.15	41,238,317	116.46
Kinston	52,639,713	134.64	111,356	2,936,133	55,687,202	134.32	47,390,748	118.50
Robersonville	8,060,221	130.76	362,152	383,614	8,805,987	130.51	7,144,693	127.91
Rocky Mount	32,328,065	132.05	255,361	964,656	33,548,082	132.10	31,506,811	109.34
Smithfield	22,251,397	132.14	6,195	1,340,312	23,597,904	132.22	22,680,514	113.93
Tarboro	6,062,318	129.67	—0—	352,975	6,415,293	129.43	5,764,678	116.30
Wallace	12,283,979	129.23	7,229	417,030	12,708,238	129.25	13,535,444	128.05
Washington	10,891,085	131.55	91,060	828,002	11,810,147	132.04	10,387,670	124.33
Wendell	13,456,696	130.81	183,670	642,753	14,283,119	130.58	12,250,054	114.78
Williamston	12,655,379	132.60	9,221	530,494	13,195,094	132.39	10,944,033	131.57
Willamston	92,363,347	138.65	2,578,509	4,690,198	99,632,054	138.57	81,572,206	119.92
Windsor	11,617,871	132.00	151,190	716,298	12,485,359	132.28	10,156,129	129.45
TOTAL	437,339,128	\$134.20	4,954,166	23,313,053	465,606,347	\$134.14	388,914,382	\$118.54

FLUE-CURED TYPE 11

Aberdeen	6,788,783	\$126.47	148,273	526,423	7,463,479	\$126.28	7,453,693	106.32
Carthage	10,109,276	131.87	40,862	575,333	10,725,471	132.20	10,981,353	109.72
Durham	15,632,235	128.41	86,354	1,224,973	16,943,562	128.61	17,740,799	107.40
Elerbe	893,677	123.76	273,120	22,087	1,188,884	117.02	1,946,486	101.73
Fuquay-Varina	23,719,401	131.75	45,108	1,670,863	25,435,372	131.87	26,295,026	113.95
Henderson	15,219,661	131.73	7,513	519,765	15,746,939	131.89	15,686,973	116.52
Louisburg	8,864,817	129.09	—0—	494,612	9,359,429	129.40	7,787,479	111.44
Oxford	14,857,769	130.59	68,368	745,635	15,671,772	130.62	16,095,514	108.36
Sanford	12,384,222	132.36	8,315	453,538	12,846,075	132.41	14,054,803	122.34
Warrenton	8,497,929	127.73	5,377	461,038	8,964,344	127.94	8,458,567	110.97
Burlington	7,161,846	126.84	—0—	447,018	7,608,864	126.73	6,924,503	113.40
Greensboro	4,985,898	128.32	—0—	290,096	5,275,994	128.44	5,616,072	106.37
Madison	7,802,929	133.16	54,137	709,560	8,566,626	133.11	8,067,500	108.67
Mebane	5,449,049	133.19	3,480	163,581	5,616,110	133.25	6,231,455	114.33
Mt. Airy	13,325,642	129.58	124,401	948,626	14,398,669	129.92	12,770,265	113.06
Reidsville	15,827,833	132.39	19,891	999,184	16,846,908	132.95	16,594,073	113.05
Roxboro	15,335,190	132.04	202,394	649,005	16,186,589	132.28	15,770,900	110.74
Stoneville	11,406,851	133.59	4,378	757,898	12,169,127	133.81	10,608,207	111.99
Winston-Salem	46,858,272	132.34	311,792	4,478,891	51,648,955	132.64	43,740,701	112.91
Yadkinville	5,870,877	124.44	—0—	452,906	6,323,783	124.68	6,071,075	99.13
TOTAL	250,992,157	\$130.94	1,403,763	16,591,032	268,986,952	\$131.10	258,895,444	\$107.54
Total Flue-Cured	801,066,042	\$133.45	7,069,222	48,366,659	856,501,923	\$133.47	751,015,253	\$117.22

BURLEY TYPE 31

Asheville	9,322,905	\$128.10	153,452	1,116,221	10,592,578	\$128.09	12,399,510	\$112.38
Boone	3,494,691	127.30	78,540	221,550	3,794,781	127.24	4,213,837	109.96
West Jefferson	4,531,810	125.70	19,478	498,800	5,050,088	125.86	5,695,231	109.65
TOTAL	17,349,406	\$127.31	251,470	1,836,571	19,437,447	\$127.35	22,308,578	\$111.23
Total All Types	818,415,448	\$133.32	7,320,692	50,203,230	875,939,370	\$133.34	773,323,831	\$117.03

NORTH CAROLINA BURLEY CROPS
1930-1978*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	715	9.90
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1.050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520	11,019	53.70
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384	12,680	52.00
1955	9,800	1,900	18,620	10,651	57.20
1956	9,400	1,850	17,390	10,747	61.80
1957	9,600	1,975	18,960	11,073	58.40
1958	9,300	2,000	18,600	11,978	64.60
1959	9,800	2,060	20,188	11,426	56.60
1960	9,500	1,940	18,430	12,016	65.20
1961	10,400	2,090	21,736	14,346	66.00
1962	11,000	2,185	24,035	14,421	60.00
1963	11,000	2,285	25,135	13,573	54.00
1964	9,700	2,165	21,000	12,054	57.40
1965	8,900	2,030	18,067	12,159	67.30
1966	7,900	2,320	18,328	12,371	67.50
1967	7,800	2,010	15,678	11,037	70.40
1968	7,900	2,385	18,842	13,868	73.60
1969	7,900	2,570	20,303	13,928	68.60
1970	7,300	2,545	18,579	13,544	72.90
1971	7,000	2,065	14,455	11,535	79.80
1972	7,700	2,450	18,865	14,658	77.70
1973	7,500	2,440	18,300	16,781	91.70
1974	8,000	2,370	18,960	20,477	106.70
1975	9,500	2,440	23,180	23,736	102.40
1976	9,000	2,200	19,800	21,701	109.60
1977	9,600	2,450	23,520	26,389	112.20
**1978	8,500	2,400	20,400	26,112	128.00

*Source N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service

**Preliminary for 1978

Note: Since 1965, production is pounds produced and does not reflect pounds not sold or pounds carried forward to next season.

**NORTH CAROLINA FLUE-CURED CROPS
1930-1978***

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	177,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,508	48.20
1950	640,000	1,441	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,235	832,305	447,076	53.70
1954	686,000	1,204	889,490	483,003	54.30
1955	653,000	1,499	978,775	520,845	53.20
1956	579,000	1,661	961,495	496,324	51.60
1957	443,000	1,469	50,780	358,442	55.10
1958	429,000	1,718	736,855	427,307	58.00
1959	458,500	1,533	702,942	407,055	57.90
1960	457,500	1,836	839,870	512,731	61.10
1961	463,000	1,797	832,215	541,468	65.10
1962	483,000	1,890	912,810	549,594	60.20
1963	460,500	1,999	920,660	535,622	58.18
1964	416,000	2,282	949,450	549,875	57.90
1965	375,000	1,840	690,050	442,796	64.20
1966	409,500	1,859	761,360	506,605	66.50
1967	395,400	2,071	818,997	523,809	64.00
1968	350,500	1,850	648,533	430,613	66.45
1969	378,500	1,838	695,665	502,305	72.20
1970	383,800	2,076	796,941	571,211	71.70
1971	339,000	2,102	712,960	552,544	77.50
1972	332,000	1,993	661,520	566,267	85.60
1973	376,000	2,111	793,615	700,410	88.30
1974	390,000	1,975	770,260	813,427	105.60
1975	470,000	1,987	933,815	931,779	99.80
1976	439,000	2,012	883,130	977,736	110.70
1977	383,000	1,883	721,005	843,277	117.00
**1978	390,000	2,120	826,920	1,826,920	133.30

*Source N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service

**Preliminary for 1978

Note: Since 1965, production is pounds produced and does not reflect pounds not sold or pounds carried forward to the next season.

County	Number Farms	Base Acreage	Base Poundage	Effective Acreage	Effective Poundage	Rank
Alamance	1,504	3,852.07	6,344,178	3,951.02	6,512,252	36
Alexander	887	1,092.22	1,685,791	1,362.08	2,125,073	51
Anson	252	304.49	441,061	334.20	486,702	61
Beaufort	2,261	7,675.51	13,306,596	7,552.36	13,072,285	22
Bertie	1,616	4,746.87	8,813,533	4,640.64	8,614,364	30
Bladen	3,126	6,074.89	11,423,577	6,210.65	11,664,898	26
Brunswick	1,631	2,691.21	5,063,831	2,639.41	5,056,186	39
Cabarrus	1	.02	13	.04	26	70
Caldwell	243	381.61	642,597	422.00	709,053	60
Camden	2	3.85	7,881	7.77	15,910	65
Carteret	391	1,089.56	1,894,266	1,023.41	1,776,486	50
Caswell	1,950	7,512.75	12,606,108	7,617.24	12,745,307	24
Catawba	2	2.79	3,265	5.63	6,591	67
Chatham	928	2,145.46	3,125,925	2,362.12	3,459,069	47
Chowan	164	452.07	788,248	455.38	793,637	58
Cleveland	1	.28	483	.57	984	68
Columbus	4,835	13,684.77	30,140,473	13,171.79	28,960,420	4
Craven	1,710	6,972.10	12,653,022	6,648.38	12,039,731	23
Cumberland	2,281	4,331.94	8,048,092	4,324.54	8,038,148	33
Dare	1	.07	78	.14	156	69
Davidson	1,855	2,631.59	4,072,750	3,388.84	5,261,382	44
Davie	848	954.70	1,370,286	1,308.82	1,877,505	55
Duplin	4,090	12,746.42	23,831,721	12,112.08	22,610,686	11
Durham	884	2,878.33	4,311,077	3,124.04	4,681,366	43
Edgecombe	1,459	9,634.21	18,878,238	9,090.27	17,787,000	14
Forsyth	2,125	3,691.85	5,780,687	4,818.20	7,555,482	38
Franklin	2,694	9,362.63	16,445,818	8,859.11	15,519,531	17
Gaston	1	3.77	4,935	7.62	9,975	66
Gates	105	215.63	381,410	206.83	362,706	62
Granville	2,177	11,002.49	18,313,688	10,834.78	17,988,370	15
Greene	1,253	9,748.10	20,134,257	9,122.00	18,835,355	13
Guilford	3,260	7,392.52	12,170,812	8,031.97	13,197,730	25
Halifax	1,728	4,838.41	9,077,280	4,648.75	8,702,014	29
Hatteras	2,400	11,898.24	23,729,475	11,519.64	22,942,471	12

Guilford	817	2,608.57	4,761,828	2,552.32	4,654,971	41
Hoke	754	2,072.00	3,762,406	2,018.66	3,655,694	46
Iredell	761	977.17	1,446,513	1,200.30	1,784,194	53
Johnston	5,397	18,925.10	37,575,395	17,760.98	35,249,763	2
Jones	876	4,380.81	8,103,827	4,074.88	7,529,897	32
Lee	1,273	3,370.76	5,927,109	3,250.69	5,693,415	37
Lenoir	1,914	11,936.48	24,319,603	11,261.47	22,928,870	10
Martin	1,450	7,100.13	14,556,267	6,901.69	14,146,661	20
Montgomery	394	794.90	1,190,113	794.20	1,191,241	59
Moore	1,523	4,038.87	6,985,983	3,957.59	6,809,386	35
Nash	2,900	14,731.45	28,608,288	13,874.28	26,913,971	6
New Hanover	78	166.14	264,895	239.31	391,591	63
Northampton	170	402.00	651,341	426.42	692,020	59
Onslow	1,819	5,055.15	8,535,102	4,825.15	8,129,816	31
Orange	1,071	2,745.16	4,653,227	2,836.49	4,807,407	42
Pamlico	338	907.69	1,393,905	988.39	1,508,628	54
Pender	1,552	2,724.77	4,851,996	2,762.09	4,915,123	40
Person	1,770	7,940.30	14,041,828	7,711.49	13,607,748	21
Pitt	2,458	20,912.62	40,410,728	20,228.94	39,077,684	1
Randolph	1,586	2,634.02	4,005,088	3,299.79	5,044,736	45
Richmond	890	1,696.52	2,547,932	1,669.58	2,496,709	48
Robeson	4,826	17,143.19	35,363,511	16,581.80	34,117,615	3
Rockingham	3,043	10,656.55	17,956,285	11,093.25	18,676,904	16
Rowan	19	14.80	19,587	24.48	31,770	64
Sampson	5,073	12,614.25	24,972,862	12,026.44	23,799,192	9
Scotland	527	962.99	1,621,127	1,088.28	1,839,231	52
Stokes	2,952	9,558.04	15,256,245	9,991.13	15,911,250	19
Surry	3,167	8,946.72	16,167,354	8,856.39	15,991,231	18
Vance	1,488	6,726.17	11,186,438	6,420.99	10,639,511	28
Wake	3,861	16,030.99	29,057,154	15,480.02	27,970,980	5
Warren	1,797	5,014.09	7,831,557	4,818.60	7,503,805	34
Washington	262	789.52	1,296,373	855.83	1,415,147	56
Wayne	3,045	12,001.41	25,045,101	11,239.14	23,451,946	8
Wilkes	911	1,257.39	2,000,294	1,377.55	2,198,225	49
Wilson	2,094	14,069.18	28,598,733	12,933.98	26,268,308	7
Yadkin	3,007	6,662.21	11,202,121	6,708.71	11,266,911	27
TOTAL	115,517	388,581.53	721,659,568	381,983.62	705,720,402	1-70

*Source: USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

N. C. BURLEY TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS* — 1979

County	Number Farms	Base Poundage	Effective Poundage	Rank
Alleghany	622	665,699	692,126	9
Ashe	2,766	2,693,726	3,262,413	4
Avery	258	296,725	371,731	10
Buncombe	3,053	3,325,046	4,145,568	2
Burke	12	7,150	14,121	21
Caldwell	12	7,800	16,268	20
Cherokee	192	144,617	243,588	14
Clay	252	179,003	269,904	12
Cleveland	9	5,331	10,662	22
Davidson	2	1,587	3,174	26
Gaston	2	799	1,598	27
Graham	712	681,693	988,903	8
Granville	1	288	576	29
Haywood	1,950	2,097,636	2,536,659	5
Henderson	128	82,762	145,323	16
Jackson	232	200,658	377,741	11
McDowell	59	42,507	80,932	18
Macon	274	164,015	298,556	13
Madison	3,153	5,133,368	5,657,540	1
Mitchell	998	1,268,831	1,888,004	7
Polk	5	2,276	2,381	25
Rutherford	60	31,075	60,108	19
Stokes	1	472	944	28
Surry	7	2,824	4,299	24
Swain	150	110,839	205,046	15
Transylvania	82	50,600	90,164	17
Watauga	1,787	1,910,020	2,226,486	6
Wilkes	4	2,925	4,802	23
Yancey	<u>1,957</u>	<u>2,718,046</u>	<u>3,527,347</u>	
TOTAL	18,740	21,828,318	27,126,964	1-29

*Source: USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

**NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO WAREHOUSES AND OPERATORS
BY TYPE AND MARKETS—1978**

TYPE 13

Chadbourn

Jimmy Green—Jimmy Green
Producers—Horace Cox, Kenneth O. Ray, Jack Cox
Chadbourn—J. G. McNeill, Mgr.

Clarkton

New Clarkton—Maynard Talley, E. C. Wood
Clarkton Farmers Exchange, Inc.—Howard Watts, Sr., President
Bright Leaf—Jimmy Green

Fair Bluff

Fair Bluff—E. D. Meares, Howard Enzor
New Farmers—Roger Hammond, Leo Hayes, A. E. Carmichael, Jr., Sarah Bullock
Planters Tob., Inc.—Carl Mears, Sr., T. C. Parham, Henry McNeill, C. T. Waddell
Powell's—B. A. Powell, Albert H. Powell

Fairmont

Planters—Mitchell—Harry Mitchell, Jack Mitchell, W. M. Daniel, N. B. Tuck
Twin State—Landis Joyce, Lynn Floyd, R. Hoke Smith, Jr., J. Garth Lewis
Big Five-Peoples—Carl Britt, Beasley Strickland, Danny Nance, Kenneth Hardin,
R. Clemon Britt
Big Brick—A. D. Lewis, Jr.
Carolina—A. W. McDaniel
Holiday-Frye—Ernest H. Frye, Joseph W. Holliday, John Monroe Holliday,
Joe Frye
Liberty—Landis Joyce, Lynn Floyd, R. Hoke Smith, Jr., J. Garth Lewis
Tobacco Land—Ralph P. Britt, J. Q. Rogers
Square Deal—Chan L. Smith, Mrs. W. G. Bassett
Growers—Horace Sutton, President

Fayetteville

Big Farmers—W. Clifton McNeill, James Gillis, Kathryn Morgan, Scottie Godwin

Lumberton

Star—Russell Teater, David Stephenson
Lumbree—Ralph Hunt, Howard Oxendine
Smith-Dixie—Jack Pait, Andy Pait
Cooperative—L. D. West, Mgr.
Hedgepeth—A. G. Thornton, Jr., E. H. Collins
Liberty—R. H. Livermore, Jr., R. H. Livermore, III, H. D. Goode, Mgr.
Carolina—J. L. Townsend, Jr., James Johnson
First American Cooperative—Clint Locklear, Mgr.

Tabor City

R. C. Coleman—R. C. Coleman, Sr. & Jr., Joe Coleman, Joey Coleman,
Ricky Coleman
New Tabor—H. B. Buffkin, Jr., Earl McDaniels, Milton Clemons
Planters—Don B. Watson

Whiteville

Crutchfield's—Ernest Smith, Joe T. Smith, Gaither E. Crutchfield, Mgr.,
Jimmy Dale Smith
Columbus County—A. D. Gray, Jr., A. D. Gray, III, R. Coke Gray
Lea's Big Dixie—W. Townes Lee, Jr., A. O. King, Jr., Wray King
Golden Leaf—Jimmy D. Smith, Ernest W. Smith
Nelson's Jim D. Smith, Milton Gore
Moore's—C. E. Jeffcoat, Jack E. Burroughs
Smith's—Ernest Smith, Joe T. Smith
Liberty—J. Water Hooks
United Producers Cooperative—Ashley Wynne, Mgr., James T. Campbell, Pres.

Type 12

Ahoskie

Basnight's—Harold G. Veazey, Herbert Jenkins, Jr., Lyman L. Wilkins, Jr.,
Farmers—Shirley S. Pierce, W. M. Odom, Wilbur Hobgood

Clinton

Farmers—L. D. Starling
Carolina—L. D. Starling, Garrett Strickland, Mrs. N. L. Daughtry,
Bright Leaf—Albert G. Thornton, Jr.
Ross—Clarence Kirven, Jr., Ellen R. Kirven, C. Ross Kirven
Sampson—Carlton B. Barefoot, Leslie S. Hobbs
Barwick-Butler—C. Marion Butler, Hugh B. Barwick, James H. Butler

Dunn

Big Four—O. G. Calhoun, John G. Calhoun, Harold Upchurch
Lee's-Planter—Leland Lee
New Dunn—Ray A. Owen, Jr., Dan Honeycutt
Tri-County—John H. Wall
Tew's—Roy V. Tew
Farmers—Wade Ashworth, Cleo Jones, Joseph K. Adams

Farmville

Bell's—R. A. Bell & Brothers
Pierce—Robert P. Pierce
Planters—H. D. Pegram, Ralph C. Tucker, Jr., William O. Newell, Mark Mozingo,
B. S. Correll
Farmers—Charles Sutton, Jr.
New Blue—W. A. Allen
Worthington—Chester Worthington, Jr.

Goldsboro

Farmers—Rudy Hill, Elaine Stanley
Victory—Richard A. Gray
Carolina—Durwood M. Price
Gold Leaf—W. W. Barnes, Willie Strickland
Big Three—Max A. Parrish, Max Futrell, N. C. Newman
Big Brick—J. R. Musgrave, Jr.
Planters—Cecil Bryan, Phillip Bryan, Luby Bryan
Gurley—Dean Gurley

Greenville

Raynor, Forbes & Clark—W. C. Clark, Jr., P. R. Harrington, III, Norman S. Porter,
W. C. Clark, III, Robert A. Halstead
New Greenville—Hugh Hardee, Jr., Wayne Stokes, Rob Jones, Jr.
Cannon's—William T. Cannon, Jr., T. R. Cannon, Samuel Adams,
Sammy Harrell, Jr.
Keel's—J. A. Worthington, J. B. Worthington, Fenner Allen, A. T. Venters
New Carolina—William H. Mills, Laddie Avery
Growers—J. L. Tripp
Star-Planters—F. Harding Sugg, James C. Mills, Alton Haddock, Ralph Davenport
Hudson—W. Larry Hudson
Farmers—H. L. Watson, T. J. Warren
New Independent—T. W. Pruitt, W. A. Pruitt, W. E. Pruitt, J. B. Belcher,
Jack S. Warren

Kinston

Central—W. I. Herring, Sr., W. I. Herring, Jr., Dennis M. Bailey
New Central—W. I. Herring, Sr., W. I. Herring, Jr., Dennis M. Bailey
Farmers—New Dixie—John T. Jenkins, Sr. & Jr., L. B. Jenkins, II
Growers—Robert T. Gray, P. G. Sutton, Jr.,
Gold Leaf—R. E. Wooten, Jr., William L. Davis, Mgr.
H. & H-D.W. Hodges, Jr., Virgil Harper
Knott's—H. Graham Knott, W. E. Brewer

Robersonville

Gray-Red Front-Central—Vernon L. Hardee, Harry T. Gray, Jack Sharp
Hardee—H. Edwin Lee

Rocky Mount

Cobb & Carlton—W. E. Cobb, Jr., J. C. Carlton
Farmers, Inc.-1 & 2—George B. Watson, Alfred Hicks, Joe Coleman
Fenner's, Inc.—Mrs. Mary Ellen Parker, Julian B. Fenner, William E. Fenner, II
Planters-Cooperative—S. S. Edmondson, Jr.
Works—R. J. Works, Jr., A. B. Raynor
Peoples—Guy E. Barnes, W. Eugene Simmons
Smith's—Jimmie D. Smith, Jr.

Smithfield

Stephenson—Jerry Joe Stephenson, Joe G. Stephenson
Farmers—W. T. Kennedy, N. Leo Daughtry
Riverside-Planters—Gilbert D. Stephenson, Helen C. Stephenson
Carolina Farmers—M. A. Morgan, Toby Lee, Mgr.
Gold Leaf—R. A. Pearce, Sr., R. A. Pearce, Jr.
Wallace—Robert F. Wallace, Lawrence H. Wallace, II

Tarboro

Clark's—George L. Proctor, W. G. Clark, W. S. Clark
Victory—William V. Leggett, Margaret Y. Leggett
Farmers 1 & 2—Walter F. Walker, Mrs. W. G. Maples, Fred L. Walston

Wallace

Hussey's—Joseph D. Bryant
Sheffield's—Homer M. Boney, Jr., Wendell Teachey, John Sheffield
Blanchard & Farrior—R. H. Lanier
New Duplin—Hilton Maready

Washington

Bright Belt—Tommy N. Cox, Harry L. Roberts
Sermons & Douglas—Wayland J. Sermons, James C. Douglas
Hassell's—Malcolm P. Hassell
Gravely's—W. A. Gravely, Sr., C. Stephen Gravely, Bennie Ray Hopkins

Wendell

Farmers—James H. Bryan
Northside—Norman Dean, C. P. Southerland
Liberty—H. H. Eddins
Banner—E. C. Rogers, Carson Jones
Growers—Clyde C. Holmes
Planters—Jessie L. Raybon

Williamston

Rogers—C. Urbin Rogers, J. Rossell Rogers, John R. Rogers, John M. Rogers,
New Dixie—J. Elmo Lilley, J. Elmo Lilley, Jr., William C. Lilley, Stephen C. Lilley

Wilson

Big Dixie—W. Cecil Thompson, W. C. Edmundson
Liberty—J. T. Worthington, R. D. Oldham, W. Cecil Moore
Barnes—Thurman G. Barnes, Randy Barnes
Centre Brick—S. M. Cozart, Fred M. Eagles, U. H. Cozart
The Producers—Thurman B. Pate, William Liles, James B. Belcher, Elma S. Farmer
Clark—Jesse Harris
Bob Clark—Charles R. Clark
Gold Leaf—J. R. Boykin, Jr., James W. Pittman
Wainwright's 1 & 2—George L. Wainwright
Smith's A-B-C & New Planters # 1—S. Grady Deans, John F. Deans,
Louise S. Deans
Growers—Clifford B. Aycock, Mgr.

Windsor

Planters—C. B. Griffin, Burges U. Griffin
Farmers—William B. Davis
Center—Jerry H. Shackelford, J. R. Freshwater

Type 11

Aberdeen

Planters—W. Fentress Phillips

New Aberdeen—J. A. Richardson, Mary Jo Hicks, Mary Richardson

Gallimore & Lambeth—W. C. Gallimore, P. P. Gallimore, Mike Lambeth

Carthage

McConnell's—George W. Mabe, Paul Wilson

Farmers—W. M. Carter, Jr., W. M. Carter, Sr.

Carthage Cooperative—Frank Bryant, Mgr.

Victory—Earl J. Ennis, E. C. Layton

Durham

Liberty—Walker S. Stone

Planters—J. M. Talley, R. L. Dale, Durwood Thomas, Bobby L. Thomas

CCF #1—James K. Spell, Mgr.

Star Brick—William W. Cozart, Willie L. Currin, Morris W. Currin

Roycroft-Currin—H. Randolph Currin

Ellerbe

Richmond Co.—Mike Long, Sidney Wise

Farmers—Bobby D. Oldham, William C. Moore, Joe Langdon

Fuquay-Varina

Carolina—Larry C. Knott, Douglass E. Knott

Roberts—Nellie C. Roberts

Planters—Billy Adams, J. C. Adams, W. C. Lipscomb

Fuquay-Cooperative—Leo Matthews, Mgr.

New Deal—Daniel B. Brisson

Gold Leaf—J. W. Dale, Jr., Jimmy L. Tilley, Leroy J. Stephenson

Henderson

High Price-Big Banner—C. E. Jeffcoat, R. E. Tanner

Farmers & Alston's—Walter J. Alston, Jr.

Liberty—G. T. Robertson, S. E. Southerland

Gold Leaf—James H. O'Brien

Ellington's—John A. Ellington, F. H. Ellington

Big Dollar—M. L. Hight, T. E. Barham

Louisburg

Ford—Charles E. Ford, Charles E. Ford, Jr.

Star—James D. Speed, R. C. Pearce

Big Franklin—James B. Cottrell, Donald Cottrell, S. T. Cottrell

Oxford

Yeargin—W. W. Yeargin
Mitchell—David J. Mitchell
Granville—Roy Crews
Fleming—Dan T. Currin, E. C. Finch
Johnson-High Price-Owen—C. R. Watkins, Jr., Joseph C. Hamme,
John S. Watkins, Jr., Thomas J. Currin, C. B. Wilkins, M. A. Goods
The Farmers—James C. Blackwell, Winston Pruitt, James Belcher, Tom Belcher,
Frank Belcher, Mrs. James W. Satterwhite, James Frazier

Sanford

Farmers Coop.—Gilbert P. Matthews, Mgr.
Castleberry—C. N. Castleberry, Jr.
Morgan's—E. L. Morgan
Twin City—W. M. Carter, Sr., T. W. Mansfield

Warrenton

Centre—Tommy Wagner, Edward M. Moody, W. Edward Radford
Farmers—H. J. Carter, G. H. Limer
Currin—W. J. Renn, Mrs. Betty E. Currin
High Dollar—M. P. Carroll, C. G. Stainback
Thompson's—Mrs. C. E. Thompson, V. T. Grissom, Glenn R. Riggan
Boyd's—Owen Robertson, Jr.

Burlington

Newman & Robertson—N. C. Newman, Joe F. Robertson, Jr.
Farmers—W. N. McCauley
Carolina—C. R. McCauley, III

Greensboro

Coleman Greensboro—R. C. Coleman, Sr., & Jr., Joe Coleman, Joey Coleman,
Ricky Coleman
Guilford—Harold Ensley, W. B. Hull

Madison

Carolina—Lee McCollum, John Neal, C. J. Corn
New Madison—Ray White, Thomas Johnson, Paul Covington, Charles H. Joyce,
Osley Joyce
Sharpe-Smith-Farmers—S. H. Price, Fred S. Williams, R. Jack Neal

Mebane

Piedmont—W. L. Hopkins, Jr., J. M. Hopkins
Farmers—Jule R. Allen

Mt. Airy

Dixie & New Farmers—Harold Y. Hodges, Sr. & Jr., Fred E. Chilton,
F. V. Dearmin, Boyd Cain
Hunter's—Dean Hunter, Max M. Hunter
Gold Leaf—Robert L. Nichols
Carolina-Virginia Farmers Coop., Thomas Marshall, Mgr.

Reidsville

New Farmers—G. E. Smith, Steve Smith, S. L. Fairchild, Phillip Carter
North State Farmers Coop.—Albert L. Robertson, Mgr.
Smothers—T. Garland Smothers
Sands-Leader—Larry Sands

Roxboro

Hyco—Frank J. Hester, Jr., Frank J. Hester, III
Winstead—L. Dan Winstead
Growers—Roy S. Carver, T. Elmo Mitchell
Planters—T. O. Pass, Jr.
CCF Farmers—Lindsey T. Wagstaff, Mgr.
Four Acres—H. W. Winstead, H. W. Winstead, Jr.

Stoneville

Joyce's—Otis P. Joyce, Sr., William R. Joyce, Otis P. Joyce, Jr. James L. Albert
Piedmont—Clarence Peeples, R. N. Linville, Robert H. Rakestraw,
C. Garland Rakestraw

Winston-Salem

Carolina-Star—Kenneth Chilton
Growers—J. T. Harris, C. R. Harris
Pepper's—Charlie F. Hutchens, Dan Hutchens
Old Belt Farmers Coop., Inc.—Robert S. White, Mgr.
New Piedmont—Christopher T. Rosser, James D. East, W. V. Neal
Cook's—D. L. Cook, C. B. Strickland, H. Penn Thomas
Taylor's—Lawrence E. Pope
Big Winston—Jack Carter, Taylor Carter

Yadkinville

Miller—J. A. Miller, Sr., J. A. Miller, Jr.
Northwest N. C. Farmers—R. A. Owens, C. Kenneth Gray
Yadkin County—B. G. Wall, Richard T. Flinchum, Edwin Freeman
Cook's—Gilbert Cook, Locksley Hall

BURLEY BELT

Asheville

Day's—Charlie Day
Dixie Burley—R. A. Owen
Planters—J. W. Stewart

Boone

Mountain Burley—Joe Coleman, Joey Coleman, Ricky Coleman Lavelle Coleman

West Jefferson

Tri-State Burley—Rex Taylor
Farmers Burley—Mary Jo Hicks, J. T. Worthington

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Tobacco Associates 1101-17th St. N. W. Washington, D. C. 20036	P. O. Box 10603 Raleigh, N. C. 27605 (202) 659-1160 (919) 821-7670
Tobacco Tax Council P. O. Box 8269 Richmond, Va. 23226	(804) 282-4275
Bright Belt Warehouse Assoc. P. O. Box 12005 Raleigh, N. C. 27605	(919) 828-8988
Leaf Tobacco Exporters Assoc. & Tobacco Association of United States 3716 National Drive Raleigh, N. C. 27612	(919) 782-5151
Flue-Cured Coop. Stabilization Corp. P. O. Box 12300 Raleigh, N. C. 27605	(919) 821-4560
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N. C. Department of Agriculture P. O. Box 27647 Raleigh, N. C. 27611	Tobacco Affairs Section Weights & Measure (919) 733-7125 (919) 733-6152 (919) 733-3313

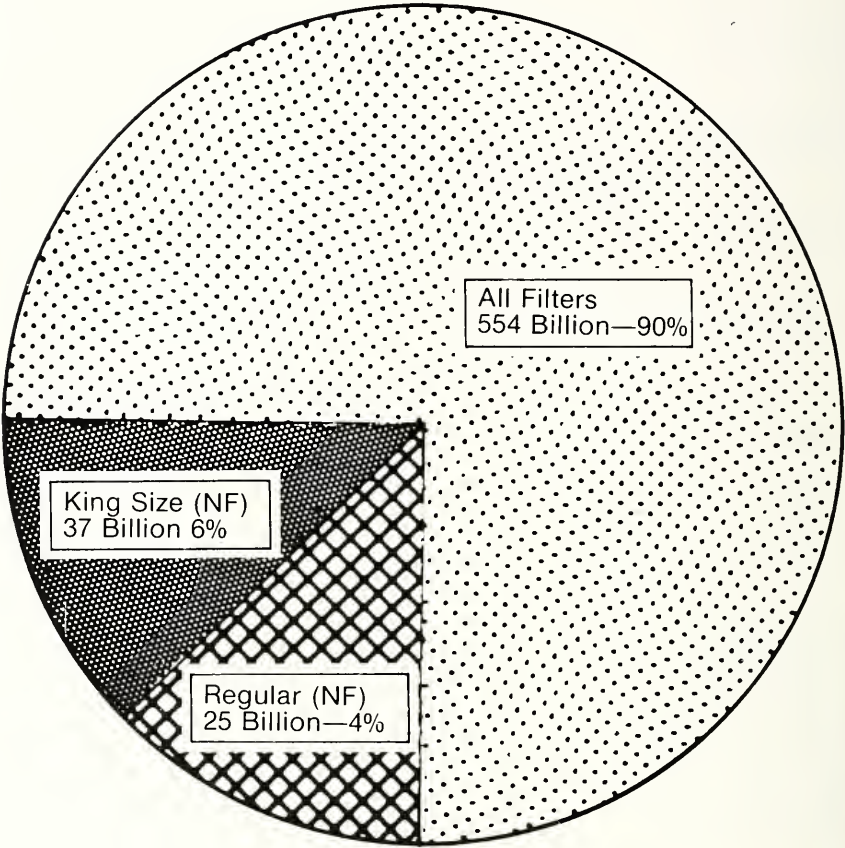
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**DOMESTIC TAX PAID CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION
BY KINDS 1978**



**TOTAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION
616 BILLION CIGARETTES**